

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXX. No. 19

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE LIVE IN-
DIAN.—PROFESSOR LUTHER.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—HARLEY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—WIFE'S SECRET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STREETS OF NEW
YORK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HARLEY.—SOL-
DIER'S WIFE.—TRIAL BY BATTLE.

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This highly experienced some of the rebel Congressmen, and led to a very exciting debate in their session of the 19th inst., a report of which we publish this morning. One of the members, in denouncing the Senate action and defending the resolutions, said: "We certainly could make it to their (the Northern people's) interest to recognize us as an independent people without involving either slavery or reconstruction." Henry S. Foote has been set at liberty.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the resolution of thanks to General Terry and his army for their heroic conduct at Fort Fisher was adopted unanimously. General Terry was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Brigadier General of the regular army. The bill to break down the Camden and Amboy Railroad monopoly was discussed and laid aside till Tuesday next. The bill declaring that brevet rank shall not entitle the holder to any increase of pay was passed. A joint resolution for a special committee to investigate as to the treatment of the Indians by the civil and military authorities, was agreed to. A resolution that the special income tax due from holders be collected by monthly installments, was referred to the Finance Committee. A bill amendatory of the act to encourage emigration was introduced and referred to the Finance Committee. Among other provisions it punishes any attempt, by improper means, to induce emigrants to enlist in the army. Some private bills were considered, and, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives the select committee to investigate the charges of corruption, bribery and malfeasance against Congressman Anderson, of Kentucky, was announced. The Ways and Means Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying a tax of one per cent. on the six hundred dollars of income now exempt. The Secretary of War was directed to communicate the record of the court martial in the case of Major Hastings, who was sentenced to be cashiered, to restore \$21,475, to pay a fine of \$5,000, and to be imprisoned till the amount was paid, which penalties were subsequently commuted to suspension of rank and pay for six months. A conversation with reference to the draft elicited the information that full credit will be given for all men enlisted before the 19th of December. Resolutions of thanks to General Terry and Admiral Porter and their officers and men, for gallant conduct at the capture of Fort Fisher, were appropriately referred. The bill making appropriations for the legislative, judicial and executive expenses of the government was passed, and the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday, after consideration, the State Bounty bill was advanced to a third reading, the only material amendments made to it being that drafted men actually mustered in shall receive a bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars, and that the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney General constitute a commission to decide all questions arising under the law. The bill for the more speedy payment of the salaries of the clerks and employees in the several departments in the city government was reported from the Assembly. Bills were introduced to extend relief to the families of drafted men; also to amend the charter of the People's Savings Bank of this city. A bill was introduced to amend the Quarantine Act. The bill confirming the Bounty Ordinance of the New York Board of Supervisors was then read a third time and adopted. The bills ordered to a third reading were those for the improvement of Central Park; providing a parade ground for the military of this city; also to amend the charter of the New York Quarantine and Indemnity Company.

In the Assembly the bills reported favorably were those to incorporate a home for disabled soldiers; incorporating the North River Savings Bank, New York; also incorporating the Twenty-third Army Association of Brooklyn. The bills noticed were for a railroad in Fulton street; to incorporate the East River Railroad, New York; to amend the charter of the Bloomingdale Savings Bank; also for the construction of a suspension bridge across the East river. Bills were introduced to incorporate the National Glee Club; enabling the banks of this State to become associations under the National Banking laws. The bill incorporating the Home for Disabled Soldiers was then ordered to a third reading.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. The chairman of the committee appointed to prepare a report on the subject of the Red-protection treaty, stated that their report was still in the hands of the printer, and the matter was postponed until the next meeting. A memorial to the United States Senate from the Boston Board of Trade, requesting postponement of further action on the Bankrupt bill, was presented, read, and referred to the Committee on Arbitration. No other business of importance was transacted. A train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad, bound from Albany for New York, was thrown off the track near Yonkers, early yesterday morning, by the sudden breaking of some rotten wooden ties and a worn out rail. Two cars, with the locomotive, ran down an embankment to the frozen water of the Hudson river. The doors of the cars were locked, and great difficulty was experienced in rescuing the passengers, wounded and partially frozen as they were, through the windows. No lives were lost. There was no meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, a quorum not being present. The Clerk adjourned the Board till Monday.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Shipman presided, Charles White was found guilty, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment on board the ship Mercury, in the lower harbor. The other parties who pleaded guilty to the same indictment were then brought up to receive sentence. Three of these—Doyle, Kelly and Anderson—were sentenced to imprisonment for one year; the other prisoners, four in number, each thirty days. Sentence on White was postponed till Saturday.

The *crim. con.* case of Andrew J. Milt-paugh versus Seth Adams was continued yesterday before Judge Leonard, in the Supreme Court, circuit. The testimony presented some curious and racy developments. The case will be resumed this morning at ten o'clock.

In the trial term of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Barnard, John Q. Jones brought an action to recover the value of a promissory note given by Mrs. Grevelia, a married woman, who defended the suit on the ground that the note was given for the benefit of her husband. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff.

The business set down for yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barnard, was postponed, in consequence of the illness of District Attorney Hall. In the General Sessions yesterday a motion was made to send John Donohue, indicted for the murder of Wm. Kennedy and Wm. George, to the State Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Toward presented a written certificate of Doctors Simmons and Hodgman, who were appointed by the Court to examine into the alleged insanity of the defendant, testifying that he was unfit to be placed on trial. Elizabeth Donohue, who, it will be remembered, attempted to poison her children, two of whom died, was indicted for murder. A similar motion was made in her case, and the physician's certificate having been read, Judge Russell ordered that the defendant be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum. Margaret Smith was tried, charged with stealing a gold watch from Mrs. Eliza Prince, 97 East Twelfth street, in December. The testimony was not conclusive as to her guilt, and the jury acquitted her. A number of prisoners, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to a minor grade of that offense, and were remanded for sentence.

The skating on the ice of the Fifth avenue pond yesterday was good. The pond was crowded. Among the visitors were Generals Dix and Duryea and their families. The Park ponds were also crowded. To-morrow will be a gala day on the Fifth avenue pond. A fall band of music and vaudeville lights at night will add to the beauty and liveliness of the scene.

Commissioner Lewis having decided that the internal revenue officers have no right to prevent lists of the names of taxpayers being copied from their books, newspaper proprietors are at liberty to publish such portions of them as they may choose. We give this morning a list of the names of persons in the Sixth Congressional district, in this city, who pay taxes on incomes of twenty thousand dollars and upwards. The funeral of Edward Everett took place yesterday. The religious services were conducted in the First church, Boston. A large concourse, including many distinguished gentlemen, followed the remains of the distinguished deceased to their resting place in Mount Auburn Cemetery. The preliminary movement for the erection of a statue of Mr. Everett has already been made by some of the leading citizens of Boston.

The following is the substance of a portion of yesterday's police records:—On Wednesday evening, during a disturbance in drinking house in Vinland square, a

man named William H. Johnson received blows on the head which produced a fracture of the skull, and from which it is doubtful if he will recover. Patrick Hays, an ex-policeman; Robert Jackson, James Leashy and Thomas Cohen were arrested and committed to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries, on charge of being the assailants. James Johnson, a colored waiter in the saloon No. 728 Broadway, was committed for examination on the charge of abstracting five hundred dollars from the overcoat pocket of one of the customers. A man named Carl Lewenberg was arrested and sent to Sidersville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on suspicion of being the person who, some weeks ago, forced open a dry goods store in that place and stole therefrom about one thousand dollars worth of property. Mary Monahan was committed for trial on charge of stealing two hundred and ten dollars in gold from a newly arrived immigrant, named John Beaman. Eliza Twomey was locked up in the Tombs, charged with stealing, in co-operation with two men who could not be found, three hundred dollars from a soldier named Patrick Falvey, in a house of questionable repute in Baxter street.

The United States hospital transport Western Metropolitan, from Hilton Head January 16, arrived at this port yesterday morning. We are indebted to W. H. Doel, U. S. A., for files of Savannah and Fort Royal papers.

The double-end screw gunboat Lenape, carrying ten guns, and commanded by Lieutenant Commander S. Magraw, sailed from Sandy Hook at eight o'clock yesterday morning.

Among the passengers who leave to-day in the Transit Company's steamship Golden Rule for Greytown, Nicaragua, is Preston C. F. West, Esq., a distinguished officer of the United States Coast Survey, who has been appointed engineer-in-chief by Nicaragua for the survey of the harbor and river San Juan. This appointment is the result of the application made jointly by the governments of the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to the President of the United States.

Mr. Harradon, our Secretary of Legation to Nicaragua, leaves for his post by the steamer Golden Rule to-day. Several gentlemen also visit Nicaragua by this ship on subjects of scientific research, for which the field is reported to be very interesting. The stock market was in a state of semi-panic yesterday, and suffered a heavy decline. Government securities were heavy and lower. Gold was weak, and closed dropping at 209½, after recovering from 208.

The fall in gold unsettled the merchandise markets yesterday, and caused quite a general decline in prices. Foreign goods were very quiet, and scarcely anything was done. Domestic products were lower. Petroleum was in better demand at 2c. a 2c. decline. On Change the flour market was quiet, and 2c. a 10c. lower. Wheat was inactive, and prices were wholly nominal, this being the case with oats and corn. Pork was decidedly lower, and less active, while beef was steady at previous prices. Lard was lower, and in limited demand. Freight was quiet. Whiskey was decidedly firmer and more active.

Our Future and the Policy it Indicates.

The great problem of the war is now so near its solution that no human agency can long protrude the issue. The question whether a legitimate government, of ninety years' duration, established by the wisest intellects that were ever devoted to the formation of a governmental system, shall be maintained against a sectional revolution, the offspring of restless ambition in a few men, who, like the first arch rebel, believe that it is "better to reign in hell than serve in heaven," must be decided within a very brief period.

Geographically the rebellion is reduced within a mere span. A portion of Old Virginia and a few cities on the Atlantic coast are all the battle fields that are now left, and the capture of Fort Fisher virtually confines the rebel coast line to the cities of Charleston, Mobile and Wilmington, and the city and port of Galveston. We hold the ports of the three former places, and have so blockaded Galveston as to effectually render it worthless to the enemy. Its military strength is scattered between the army of General Lee, near Richmond, and the army of General Hood, on the south bank of the Tennessee—the one held in check by Grant, the other rendered worthless by Thomas. Should the latter desire to join his forces with those of Sherman by a march through Tennessee there is nothing to prevent him; and should Sherman advance upon Richmond by way of the Carolinas, the rebel capital could be crushed like an eggshell in the hands of a giant. The trans-Mississippi operations, upon which the rebel journals lay so much stress, are mere fugitive pieces in the great volume of the war. They are not worth basing any calculations upon, because they are but waifs and strays upon the current, and can no longer affect the general result. In a political sense the rebellion is eating out its own vitals by internal dissensions between leaders and people, and by the voluntary abolition of slavery in the border States, and its forced abolition by Jeff. Davis in the States within the "Confederacy" in which cause the rebellion was inaugurated.

Thus, looking at the present appearance of things within and without the rebel lines, we may safely assume that within six months from this time the Union will be restored. We shall be all together as one nation again. We shall be more assured of our strength, military and moral. Of our military strength, because we have proved by the bloody ordeal through which we have passed that there is no limit to our resources in men, in valor, in self-sacrifice. Of our moral strength, because we have furnished evidence to the world that a nation not a century old, illustrating the principles of self-government, can maintain itself against the severest of all assaults upon its permanency—a desperate internecine war—and yet outlive it. The States having all come together in harmony, internal difficulties being settled, the bitterness of factionism and sectionalism having been fused and combined—as metals are by the alchemist—in a crucible of common suffering into a more substantial material, we will be in a position not only to repay with interest the slights and insults of foreign Powers in our day of trouble, but to state emphatically our policy upon this continent, and insist that this policy, once declared, must be acknowledged.

The time will then have come when our government must issue a manifesto to the foreign Powers, stating how this war arose, and showing that it was originated and fostered by England, which treacherously took advantage of the domestic institution of slavery to create dissensions between different sections of the country, with the hope of destroying this government.

Slavery has been heretofore the great danger to the stability of the republic, and it was necessary for our safety that it should be obliterated. It is virtually driven out of existence by the war. But there is another danger remaining. It is the attempted supremacy of European Powers on the continent of America. This must be settled by very emphatic action as soon as we are again a united nation. The presumptions of France in Mexico, asserted through her Austrian catspaw, Maximilian, must be met with an unanswerable protest, backed by an army of veterans, whose past deeds attest their power to enforce whatever doctrine they may carry on the points of their bayonets. In like manner the pretensions of Spain in St. Domingo must be overhauled, and her right to reconstruct a dynastic despot-

ism in a republic, established under the inspiration of our own successful system, must be vigorously disputed. Both France and Spain must be served with a twelvemonth's "notice to quit" Mexico and St. Domingo. All the nations of Europe must be taught that the United States are in a position to exercise a protective power over nations enjoying self-government on the whole of this continent and the adjacent islands, from Labrador to the Horn. As for England, opportunity will not be wanting to inflict condign punishment upon that treacherous Power, and it will fall hot and heavy when the time comes.

Such is the future which this war has marked out for us. The experiment to divide the country into sections, and yet maintain its prosperity and greatness, has failed, as it has ever failed in past history. The right of secession once admitted, and there would be no limit to it. It is not one, but a dozen seceded sections we would have before many years, each one weak and contemptible in itself. Such was the result when the great Roman empire was broken up. Its vast dominions in Southern Europe were split into separate sections, not one of which, after many centuries, has attained the grandeur of the old empire. The result was the same when, at a later period, the immense consolidated power of Charlemagne was frittered away and his empire divided into innumerable petty States.

Thus, then, this sanguinary war, which the enemies of republicanism so fondly hoped would prove the grave of republican institutions, will leave the United States stronger than ever to assume the championship and assert the supremacy of democratic government.

The City Sewers—The Necessity That Something Should Be Done.

In another column we give an extract from the annual report of the Croton Aqueduct Department, calling attention, with very commendable sharpness and force, to the disgraceful condition of this city in respect to sewers. No city in the world, as the report justly says, possesses greater natural advantages for the establishment of a perfect system of sewerage than ours—built as it is, practically, on a strip of land washed by tide water on both sides—yet the fact is that but few cities are worse off than ours in this respect. Our sewers, up to the present time, have been constructed without any regard to scientific principles or to system, and also without any regard to economy. The result is that, though they have cost the city an outrageously great price, they are utterly ineffective, and do not accomplish their purpose. They do not carry away the city filth. So far are they from doing this that in many instances they merely act as great wells for the accumulation of this filth in immense masses, and these reeking masses fill the cellars of many houses in the city with a "pestilential congregation of vapors" that is certain death. Physicians can trace some of our city sewers by the fevers they breed; and there are certain houses in the city that, from this cause, are almost as fatal as the upas tree was thought to be. In this way the city is worse in some districts than it would be without any sewers at all.

For the construction of sewers in a district of four hundred acres in extent it costs, under the plan upon which our sewers have been hitherto uselessly built, the sum of \$1,793,074 80. The Croton Aqueduct Department estimates that the same district could be well and effectively sewered for \$679,946 99. By this the city would save \$1,113,127 81. Now, here is the whole trouble. Here is a million dollars to be distributed by the Common Council, and that is the reason why we have no sewers that will drain the city. The matter must be taken out of the hands of the Common Council. At present the city sewerage belongs to the Croton Department, "subject to the orders and directions of the Common Council." Before we can have decent sewerage it must be given to the Aqueduct Department entirely. This is a matter that the Legislature must take up at once. It is one that is of the most vital importance in any view of the sanitary interests of this city. Our sanitary arrangements are all atrocious, and need to be stirred up from the bottom; but there is no fact in our city life that is worse in a sanitary point of view than this one of the sewers. Pestilence is bred upon every street, that money may be corruptly dispensed to contractors, and there must be a change.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS—A PROPER INVESTIGATION.—The Military Committee of the House of Representatives are now acting under a resolution of that body directing said committee to ascertain "the number of persons confined in the Old Capitol and Carroll prisons, the dates of their arrests and confinement, the charges against them; whether any army officers are among them, and, if so, whether the laws for such cases made and provided have been respected; whether any persons are confined in said prisons without written charges, and whether any of those prisoners have had a trial," &c., &c. For the purpose of foretelling the truth in these inquiries the committee is further authorized to send for persons and papers.

After the adoption of this proposition Mr. Thaddeus Stevens moved a reconsideration, in order to amend the resolution so as to limit the committee to the "expediency" of the proposed investigation; but the House, by an almost unanimous vote, decided that there was no question of the "expediency" of this thing; and so the investigation is under way. It is a good move, and we have every reason to expect that it will bring about some astonishing revelations, and some wholesome checks and balances in regard to this much abused power of arbitrary arrests and imprisonments. Let the committee fearlessly prosecute their inquiries and do their duty.

SPECULATORS IN GOODS NOT WANTED YET IN SAVANNA